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Of

WITNESSES

Prosecution's Witnesses
Pu-Yi, Henry (resumed)

Cross by Major Blakeney (continued) 4082

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Of

EXHIBITS

Pros. Def.
No. No. Description For In Ident. Evidence

278 Letter 4116

Wednesday, 21 August, 1946

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST Court House of the Tribunal War Ministry Building Tokyo, Japan

The Tribunal met, pursuant to adjournment, at 0930.

Appearances:

For the Tribunal, same as before, with the exception of the HONORABIE MYRON C. CRAMER, Member from the United States of America, now sitting.

For the Prosecution Section, same as before. For the Defense Section, same as before.

(English to Japanese, Japanese to English, English to Chinese, and Chinese to English interpretation was made by the Language Section, IMTFE.)

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MARSHAL OF THE COURT: The International Military Tribunal for the Far East is now in session.

THE PRESIDENT: All the accused are present except OKAWA, MATSUI, HIRANUMA, and SHIRATORI who are represented by their respective counsel. I have two certificates by the medical officer of Sugamo Prison certifying as to the present illness of HIRANUMA and SHIRATORI. These certificates will be recorded and filed.

Mr. Chief Prosecutor.

MR. KEENAN: I believe the oross-examination was proceeding.

THE PRESIDENT: I wish to make an explanation. Yesterday I suggested you were putting to the witness something he had not said, that may be leading him in effect. Having read the record I am satisfied I was wrong and I regret that I took exception to your conduct, as I misapprehended it.

MR. KEENAN: Thank you, your Honor.
THE PRESIDENT: Major Blakeney.

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H E N R Y P U - Y I, called as a witness on behalf
 of the prosecution, resumed the stand and testi fied as follows:

CROSS-EXAMINATION (Continued)

BY MAJOR BLAKENEY:

Q At yesterday's adjournment I was asking you to fix the approximate date, the approximate time which elapsed between your conversation with Colonel ITAGAKI and your removal to Hsinking.

A As I explained to you yesterday, I couldn't recall the exact date. Now I can give you why I can't recall it. You know in the past ten or more years the suffering I had experienced and the oppressions that were thousand on me by the Japanese were beyond ordinary people's imagination. Consequently, my health was impaired and my memory was not good at all. I must admit that I can't remember the correct dates but I must say that the events that happened to me, surely I can remember them very correctly, that is, I first saw ITAGAKI and then went to Hsinking. I would never forget this humiliation.

Q Can you tell us whether a year elapsed between those two events?

A Naturally it wasn't so long. As I told you, I couldn't recall the exact date.

Then you would say it was less than a year. Q 1 is that correct? 2 I can only assure you that I went to Hsinking . 3 only after I saw ITAGAKI. 4 According to your best recollection would 5 you say it was less than a year? 6 I had already replied. I think it would serve 7 no useful purpose for you to keep on asking me this 8 9 question. Anyhow, I had been oppressed in the past ten years or more. Naturally I would like to tell to 10 the public and my friends at large the experiences I 11 12 had faced. Anyhow I had already given you the reply. 13 If you don't mind me saying, I know that you, being 14 the counsel for the defense, naturally you would like 15 to distort the truth but whatever I have already told 16 you was as I see it true. 17 May we take 10 then that more than a year elapsed between your conversation with ITAGAKI and 18 your arrival in Hsinking? 19 A No. 20 Q Then it was less than a year according to your 21 recollection? 22 I would refuse to answer this question. 23 Then you wish the Tribunal to understand that 24

you cannot fix, even as being less than or more than

730	And the second s
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2	is that correct?
. 3	A I can only assure you that I went to Hsinking
4	only after I saw ITAGAKI.
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6	you say it was less than a year?
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8	no useful purpose for you to keep on asking me this
9	question. Anyhow, I had been oppressed in the past
10	ten years or more. Naturally I would like to tell to
11	the public and my friends at large the experiences I
12	had faced. Anyhow I had already given you the reply.
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14	the counsel for the defense, naturally you would like
15	to distort the truth but whatever I have already told
16	you was as I see it true.
17	Q May we take 10 then that more than a year
18	elapsed between your conversation with ITAGAKI and
19	your arrival in Hsinking?
20	A No.
21	Q Then it was less than a year according to your
22	recollection?
23	A I would refuse to answer this question.
24	Q Then you wish the Tribunal to understand that

you cannot fix, even as being less than or more than

Incident.

a year, the length of time which elapsed between these 1 2 two events, is that correct? 3 No. It is a fact anyhow that I went to 4 Hsinking shortly after I saw ITAGAKI. I can't tell 5 you yes or no just as you wish. It is a fact anyhow 6 I have already told you. 7 Then you wish your testimony to stand that 8 you can't fix, even as to its being less than or more than a year, the length of time which elapsed between 10 these two events? 11 A What you said is not true, isn't correct. 12 It was never so long as one year. If it were one year 13 I would have reached Chang-chun. 14 THE PRESIDENT: You ought to be satisfied 15 to leave it at that, Major. 16 MAJOR BLAKENEY: Yes, sir. 17 Then we now know that it was less than a year 18 between those two events. Would you say that it was 19 more or less than six months? 20 THE PRESIDENT: We have heard enough. 21 When did you arrive in Hsinking? Q 22 It was one or two days prior to March 1. 23 Of what year? Q 24 The next year of the outbreak of the Mukden

25

read the last question.

On what date was Manchukuo established as a 1 2 country? 3 You please don't ask me any more about the 4 question of dates. 5 MAJOR BLAKENEY: I request the Tribunal to 6 direct the witness to answer the question. 7 THE PRESIDENT: We won't ask him to answer 8 any question twice. 9 MAJOR BLAKENEY: I submit, sir, that that 10 question has not been asked of this witness. 11 THE PRESIDENT: Well, it may not have been. 12 It has been given in evidence but I don't know that 13 he gave the evidence. 14 MR. KEENAN: Mr. President, I suggest the 15 question as asked would permit of many different 16 answers in accordance with what the interrogator means 17 by the question itself. He has asked when the State 18 was established. 19 THE PRESIDENT: Witness, you must answer the 20 question if you understand it and if you know the 21 answer. 22 THE WITNESS: I went to Chang-chun the next 23 year after the outbreak of the Mukden Incident.

MAJOR BLAKENEY: The reporter will please

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3	year after the outbrook of the Mukden Incident

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1	(Whereupon, the last question was
2	read by the official court reporter as follows:
3	"On what date was Manchukuo established as a
4	country?")
5	A They were then using the Ta-Tun calendar.
6	I can't recall the exact date.
7	CHINESE MONITOR: It is first year of Ta-Tun.
8	Q Was the State of Manchukuo established before
9	or after your arrival in Hsinking?
10	A After I arrived at Hsinking the provisional
11	government of Manchukuo was established.
12	Q How long after your arrival was that govern-
13	ment established?
14	A It was right after I arrived at Hsinking.
15	Q That is within a few days?
16	A It was shortly after my arrival. I can't say
17	whether it is two days or three days exactly. After
18	my arrival at Hsinking the State of Manchukuo was
19	established. I think it was the next day.
20	Q Do you know whether prior to your first meet-
21	ing with Colonel ITAGAKI any of your advisers had dis-
22	cussed with him the matter of your becoming head of a
23	new Manchurian State?
24	A I don't know the personal activities of Cheng
25	Hsiao-hsu as well as of Luo Chen-yu.

Q	Di	d you	ins	truct	them	or	any	of	you	r othe	r
advisers	to	call ı	noqu	Color	nel I	TAG	AKI	or	any	other	
Japanese	in :	regard	i to	that	matt	er?					

A After the matter was solved, Cheng Hsiao-hsu or Luo Chen-yu had seen them.

Q I am referring, of course, to a time prior to your conversation with General ITAGAKI -- Colonel ITAGAKI.

A Those were the personal activities of Cheng Hsiao-hsu and Luo Chen-yu, which I could have no way to limit or restrict.

Q My question was, had you at any time prior to your first conversation with Colonel ITAGAKI sent any of these advisers to see him or any other Japanese in regard to this matter?

A At that time, Cheng Hsiao-hsu and Luo Chenyu had frequently seen them. Their personal activities I have no way to know. Their own personal belief I have nothing to do with.

Q I asked you whether, prior to your first conversation with Colonel ITAGAKI, you had ordered Luo Chenyu or any of your other advisers to call on Colonel ITAGAKI or any other Japanese in regard to this matter?

A That was long time ago. I cannot recall that.

At that time we were under the influence and power of the

Kwantung Army. Naturally, there might have been some

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coming and going.

CHINESE MONITOR: Correction, please. It should be: There might have been comings and goings socially.

A (Continuing) Especially so was the fact that I was then living in Tientsin, and many of these Japanese officers, military officers, came to see me.

THE PRESIDENT: You are not going to press for an answer to that question, are you? You are not pressing for an answer to that question?

MAJOR BLAKENEY: Yes, sir, I do wish to press for an answer to that question. I think it is vital.

THE PRESIDENT: I thought you were not seeking information but trying to destroy credit.

MAJOR BLAKENEY: May I state my position in that regard?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, I should like to hear it.

MAJOR BLAKENEY: Implicit in the entire testimony of this witness is the suggestion reiterated by him from the stand that he was a reluctant monarch. Woven through the entire fabric of his testimony is the suggestion that all he did was done under duress. Of course, if we can disprove that duress, if we can by impeachment of this witness or by his own words show that he acted voluntarily, the entire structure

collapses.

How then could I more directly attack his credibility than by the attempt to show, or by attempting to get him to affirm or deny that he did or did not send requests that that be done which was done?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I suggested to you you were not seeking information; you were destroying credit. And that particular question has served its purpose.

MR. KEENAN: Might I be heard for a moment, Mr. President?

I am respectfully suggesting that there may
be some confusion, for this reason: If the question
asked of this witness was whether or not he sent his
advisers to ITAGAKI for the purpose of aiding or assisting him to become regent or to go on the throne of
Manchuria, it would clearly bring out the point. But
that question has not been asked; only a part of it
has been asked, and I believe this witness is confused.

The prosecution would be quite anxious to have this witness interrogated as to whether or not at any time he sent his advisers to ITAGAKI or anyone else for that purpose.

THE PRESIDENT: He won't answer that question.

MR. KEENAN: But the question, Mr. President,

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THE PRESIDENT: He won't answer that question.
MR. KEENAN: But the question, Mr. President,

is put to him without reference to time or place, and with a witness who is not accustomed to our proceedings and who is operating under the difficulty of not even hearing his answers repeated to him, his previous ones, in his own language, I suggest for that reason that there might be some liberality extended in putting a precise question that would not be capable of mis-8 construction on such an important point as I believe this to be.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, his answers suggested he is not handicapped by not hearing his previous answers repeated in Chinese.

Apparently the Chief Prosecutor Wants you to continue asking questions. You may do so as far as the Tribunal is concerned. for the time being.

Mr. Witness, did you at any time prior to your meeting with Colonel ITAGAKI to which you have testified, send Luo Chen-yu or any of your other advisers to see Colonel ITAGAKI or any other Japanese and to discuss with him the matter of your restoration to the regency or the throne of Manchuria?

This is ridiculous. At that time there was nothing like a monarchy or anything like that. There was only provisional government, and what Luo Chen-yu may have in his own personal mind I have nothing to do.

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	MAJOR BLAKENEY: I appeal to the Tribunal.
1	THE PRESIDENT: I take the phrase "This is
3	ridiculous" to import a denial. I think you ought to
4	leave it at that.
5	Q Was Luo Chen-yu at that time your trusted
6	adviser?
7	A They were then all my followers in Tientsin.
8	Of course, there were many differences that were exist-
9	ing between me and these people. Even when I was
10	threatened with drastic action by ITAGAKI I was trying
11	to refuse. At that time my advisers' opinion was
12	different from me.
13	Q Let's return to Luo Chen-yu for a moment. I
14	want to know whether you reposed trust and confidence
15	in him and, therefore, made him your adviser?
16	A I had never given him any title like an
17	adviser. "His adviser" was merely used during this
18	interpretation in the course of interpretation.
19	Q Did he accompany you from Tientsin to Port
20	Arthur?
21	A No.
22	Q Did he accompany you from Port Arthur to
23	Hsinking?
24	A Yes, that was right.
25	Q What was his position in your household or

ento	arage?
	A To what time do you refer?
	Q At the time that he went with you from Port
Arth	ar to Hsinking.
	A Since there was no governmental organiza-
tion	then, how could I give him any title?
	Q I did not ask you about titles. I asked you
what	position he occupied; what purpose did he serve,
what	did he do?
	A He was then but a friend of mine, and he was
know	n to others as my adviser. Actually he was but a
frie	nd.
	Q Was he or was he not at that time or at any
othe	r time authorized to speak for you in matters
conn	ected with politics, restoration to the throne,
and	the like?
	MR. KEENAN: If the Court please, the prose-
cuti	on objects to that question because of its being
a do	uble-barreled or triple-barreled one. I suggest
when	we get to the question of unofficial advisers
to m	en in office it is a very difficult thing to
answ	er. I do not know how it is in China, but Wash-

But in this question he is asked if he was

ington is filled with them, and it is very difficult

to find out what their precise duties are.

authorized to speak for him in politics and other 1 matters. The question is so indefinite I do not see 2 how the witness could answer that yes or no, or what 3 he means by "speak for him." 4 THE PRESIDENT: The question we think is fair. 5 It expressly asks whether the particular person had 6 authority in relation to the restoration to the throne, 7 to discuss that question. 8 MAJOR BLAKENEY: The witness will answer the 9 question, please. 10 MR. KEENAN: Could we have the question reread 11 to the witness? 12 (Whereupon, the question was read 13 by the official court reporter as follows: 14 "Q Was he or was he not at that time or at 15 any other time authorized to speak for you in 16 matters connected with politics, restoration 17 to the throne, and the like?") 18 I cannot tell you now the personal activities 19 of these people. 20 I am not asking for their personal activ-21 ities. I am asking for their activities representing 22

MR. KEENAN: Prosecution objects to that

question as being confusing. It was the understanding

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you.

that he is asking not for the activities but the authority from this man to bind him or to represent him; not what the so-called adviser did, but what he authorized him to do. This question confuses that issue and is unfair. We object to it.

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that he is asking not for the activities but the authority from this man to bind him or to represent him; not what the so-called adviser did, but what he authorized him to do. This question confuses that issue and is unfair. We object to it.

G THE PRESIDENT: Well, subject to its correct r 1 е interpretation, the Tribunal thinks it is a fair е 2 question. n b Major Blakeney, you have told us your purpе 4 r ose is not to elicit information but to destroy g 5 credit; and you ought to be satisfied, perhaps, that & 6 B you have done all that you can do in that regard. 7 a r MAJOR BLAKENEY: If that is the Tribunal's 8 viewpoint, I will be glad to leave that point. 0 9 THE PRESIDENT: You use your own judgment 10 on that. 11 BY MAJOR BLAKENEY (Continued): 12 Where is Luo Chen-yu? 13 A He is dead. 14 Q Where is Wang Shen Shih? 15 He is dead, also. A 16 Q Where is Cheng Chui? 17 A He is also dead. 18 Then all the men whom you testified were 19 your advisers at the time of your going to Manchuria 20 are now dead, is that correct? 21 MR. KEENAN: I object to this line of ques-22 tioning as not being within the scope of the examina-23 tion, affecting his credit or his character; and there 24

is an assumption that he had something to do with

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24 25 their untimely demise.

THE PRESIDENT: It did not occur to me that the question had anything sinister in it.

However, you ought to ask him about particular advisers who had something to do with his business, Major Blakeney, and not extend it to all his advisers.

Q At the time Colonel ITAGAKI called upon you, did he or did he not tell you that he had called in response to the suggestion of Mr. Luo that you wished to discuss the matter of restoration to the throne of Manchuria with him?

A This sounds queer to me. First of all, there was never any monarchy restored; and, secondly, there was under the then influence of Japanese Kwantung Army and Japanese Army in Tientsin -- there might have been some activities between the individuals. I had nothing to do with these personal activities, and I don't know it.

Q I am afraid you didn't quite understand my question which was this: Did Colonel ITAGAKI tell you, or did he not, that he had come in response to the suggestion of Mr. Luo that you desired him to come and discuss this question?

A I didn't know what Lu Chen-yu personally

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1	told ITAGAKI. I had never had any intention of res-
2	toration. It was initiated by ITAGAKI.
3	Q Did Colonel ITAGAKI say that, or did he not?
4	A I never recall that.
5	Q If Mr. Luo did tell Mr. ITAGAKI that, the
6	statement was not authorized by you, is that correct?
7	A I have never known anything about what Luo
8	Chen-yu said. Of course, I must admit that these
9	people, like Lu Chen-yu and Cheng Hsiao-hsu, were
0	old-type Chinese. Their minds is very old, and they
1	were working under the former monarchs the former
2	empire. Whatever they thought cannot be said "
3	considered as representing mine. Their idea is very
4	different from mine.
15	Q Was the proposition made to you by Colonel
16	ITAGAKI that you should become chief executive or
17	Regent of Manchukuo as you did, in fact, later be-
18	come?
19	A Yes, of course, it was what ITAGAKI told me.
20	THE PRESIDENT: I take it. Major Blakeney,
21	that you are putting to this witness in the ordinary
22	way the things that ITAGAKI will say if he goes into
23	the box.

MAJOR BLAKENEY: Yes, sir.

THE PRESIDENT: We will recess now for

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- Q Did Colonel ITAGAKI say that, or did he not?
- A I never recall that.
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A Yes, of course, it was what ITAGAKI told me.

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23	the box.

MAJOR BLAKENEY: Yes, sir.

THE PRESIDENT: We will recess now for

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fifteen minutes.

(Whereupon, at 1045, a recess was taken until 1100, after which the proceedings were resumed as follows:)

MARSHAL OF THE COURT: The International Military Tribunal for the Far East is now resumed.

THE PRESIDENT: Major Blakeney.

BY MAJOR BLAKENEY (Continued):

Q And did you not reply to Colonel ITAGAKI that you were not interested in a regency, but wished to be absolute monarch?

A No.

Q Do you know whether your advisers told him that, at the meeting which he had with them after leaving you?

A I have never sent any adviser to see ITAGAKI.

You have already testified that after Colonel
ITAGAKI left you he called on your advisers. I am
asking you if you know whether any of them told him
in substance that you were unwilling to become regent,
but you would become Emperor?

A No, not that I know of.

Q What were the threats which Colonel ITAGAKI made to you?

A As I have already testified, Colonel -- the

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1	then Colonel ITAGAKI told me that he wished to have
2	Manchukuo established into an independent State because
3	the then regime under Chang Hsueh-liang was not satis-
4	factory.
5	Q With what consequences did Colonel ITAGAKI
6	threaten you if you refused his proposition?
7	A After I refused him ITAGAKI went back to his
8	hotel.
9	Q You have testified earlier that Colonel
10	ITAGAKI made threats against you to force you to
11	accept his proposition. I ask you what was the nature
12	of those threats?
13	A He said then that if we refused his proposi-
14	tion he would adopt drastic action against us.
15	CHINESE MONITOR: A slight addition to the
16	previous answer made by the witness: The witness said
17	"After I refused him ITAGAKI got angry and went back to
18	his hotel." And also he said, "Then they will consider
19	us as their enemies."
20	A (Continuing) This statement was made to my
21	adviser by ITAGAKI.
22	Q Did Colonel ITAGAKI make any threats directly

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to you?

A He made all these statements to the advisers.

Of course, he was very much dissatisfied with me, and

1	then Colonel ITAGAKI told me that he wished to have
2	Manchukuo established into an independent State because
3	the then regime under Chang Hsueh-liang was not satis-
1	factory.
5	Q With what consequences did Colonel ITAGAKI
5	threaten you if you refused his proposition?
7	A After I refused him ITAGAKI went back to his
3	hotel.
)	You have testified earlier that Colonel
0	ITAGAKI made threats against you to force you to
1	accept his proposition. I ask you what was the nature
2	of those threats?
3	A He said then that if we refused his proposi-
4	tion he would adopt drastic action against us.
5	CHINESE MONITOR: A slight addition to the
6	previous answer made by the witness: The witness said,
7	"After I refused him ITAGAKI got angry and went back to
8	his hotel." And also he said, "Then they will consider
9	us as their enemies."
0	A (Continuing) This statement was made to my
1	adviser by ITAGAKI.
2	Q Did Colonel ITAGAKI make any threats directly

He made all these statements to the advisers.

Of course, he was very much dissatisfied with me, and

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to you?

1	ITAGAKI's statement was relayed to me by my advisers.
2	Q By which one of them?
3	A Cheng Hsiao-hsu and Wang Shen Shih.
4	Q Then actually the threats of Colonel ITAGAKI
5	amounted to this: that he said, as you have already
6	testified, that your life might be threatened if you
7	refused him; is that correct?
8	A Yes, that was what was intimated by Cheng
9	Hsiao-hsu and Wang Shen Shih.
10	Q Is it a fact that after September, 1931, and
11	prior to your conversation with General ITAGAKI, you
12	had written one or more letters to high Japanese
13	officials indicating your willingness to accept
14	restoration to the throne in Manchuria?
15	A No.
16	THE PRESIDENT: I suppose you will produce
17	those letters or account for their absence?
18	That question is directed to you, Major
19	Blakeney.
20	MAJOR BLAKENEY: The letters will be produced,
21	sir.
22	Q You are positive
23	THE PRESIDENT: Major Blakeney, I want that
24	answered.
25	MAJOR BLAKENEY: Yes, sir. I said the letters

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	will be produced, sir.
1	THE PRESIDENT: That will be all right.
2	Q You are positive that you wrote no such
4	letters; there is no doubt about that?
5	A No, not at all. I don't know.
6	THE PRESIDENT: We want those letters pro-
7	duced to the witness now, Major Blakeney.
8	MAJOR BLAKENEY: I am afraid I did not quite
9	catch that, sir; I did not quite understand you.
0	THE PRESIDENT: We want the letters produced
11	to him now.
12	MAJOR BLAKENEY: I will attempt to obtain them
13	at the next recess, sir.
14	Q Did your last answer mean that you don't know
15	whether you wrote such a letter, or that you know
16	nothing about any such letters?
17	A I have never written it.
18	THE PRESIDENT: Are they signed by him?
19.	MAJOR BLAKENEY: I think such will be shown to
20	be the case, sir.
21	Q I should like to ask you now whether in
22	accepting the regency of Manchukuo you were or were not
23	motivated by a desire to vindicate yourself and to bring
24	a more beneficial reign to Manchuria?

That was what I -- my idea is this --

Q Just a moment. I do not believe you are answering my question.

A My answer is this now: During that time, when I was being oppressed by ITAGAKI, my phychological reaction was this: that Manchuria is a part and parcel of Chinese territory, and the Manchurian people is a part of Chinese people. At that time the Japanese military by force occupied the northeastern provinces and a part of China; due to the lack of military force they could -- the Chinese could pot resist. Then I thought that in the face of the threat by ITAGAKI there might be a chance for me to get into Manchuria so that I can -- so that the Chinese could be prepared to tackle the situation in the future.

THE MONITOR: To recover.

A (Continuing) To recover the lost territory.

Q Just a moment. You are not answering my question, Mr. Witness. My question is this: In accepting the regency of Manchukuo were you or were you not motivated by a desire to vindicate yourself --

THE PRESIDENT: Now leave it at that. You can ask him another question.

MAJOR BLAKENEY: Yes, sir. I am going to divide it.

Q -- to vindicate yourself after the loss of

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your	rights	in
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A That was not my desire at all.

China?

Q And were you or were you not motivated by a desire to bring to Manchuria a rule, a reign, a government more beneficial than that which it had then been enjoying?

A Since during that time the Chinese were without much strength to resist the Japanese, I thought
that there might be a chance for me to get hold of
some troops and a chance for me to turn out some
Chinese youths so that in the future we may join up
with the Chinese armies in China proper.

CHINESE MONITOR: To resist.

A (Continuing) To resist the Japanese.

MAJOR BLAKENEY: Will the reporter please read the last question to the witness?

MR. KEENAN: If the Court please, if this is preliminary to repeating the same question, I object to it on the ground that it has been asked and answered, and I submit, properly and responsively.

THE PRESIDENT: The answer appears to me to be sufficient.

O Did you or did you not, after becoming Regent of Manchukuo, make statements that such were your motives in accepting the position of Regent?

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THE PRESIDENT: Do you propose to call evidence that he stated his motives to anybody?

MAJOR BLAKENEY: Yes, sir.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, we must allow the question.

MR. KEENAN: Mr. President, my objection is to the form of the question. The question is: Did you use the term "such," and he has already stated what his motives were, but the preceding question ascribed other motives, equally indefinite, about the vindication, and I think that the witness should be clearly informed as to what statements or what representation he is supposed to have made to others. That is the ground of my objection.

MAJOR BLAKENEY: I will be very glad to add to my question the words, "such motives as I have just mentioned."

MR. KEENAN: Mr. President, I suggest that that makes the question even more confusing.

THE PRESIDENT: You had better try again, Major Blakeney, and make it clear.

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Q Did you or did you not after becoming
Regent of Manchukuo make statements to the effect
that your motives in accepting the Regency had been,
first, to vindicate yourself by regaining part of
your lost realm; and second, to improve the condition
of the people of Manchuria by bringing to them a more
beneficial state of society, reign or rule than they
had been having theretofore?

A I would like to point out the paradox. First, at that time there was only the Regency; being a Regency, there is nothing like realm to be talked of.

Q Without entering into an argument, will you please answer whether you did or did not make such statements?

A Well, I remember that I had made a lot of statements. If you ask me to recall one by one these statements, I can't do that.

Q Will you say that you did not make such a statement?

A This particular statement I don't remember I had made, but at the time when I arrived at Man-churia, I adopted a new system.

Q Will you say that after you became Regent of Manchukuo, such a statement was or was not made

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by you or that you do not know whether you made such statements, which is it?

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A I don't remember that I had made such a statement. Will you listen to my further explanation?

Q Not at this time. If you made such a statement -- Just a moment --

A I have a few statements to make yet.

Q If you made such a statement, was it a correct statement of your sentiments at that time?

MR. KEENAN: I object. I think it is obvious that the witness by reason of the light has not been permitted to finish fully his answer to the previous question; and since the question itself was -- included two items, it may be that he wishes to answer it adequately.

MAJOR BLAKENEY: I submit to the Tribunal that it is obvious that the witness does not wish to answer any question at all, and I think that he should be required and directed to answer these simple questions.

THE PRESIDENT: I have told you before,

I have told other counsel, you should not attack the
witness in court. You can do that in the course of
your address later but not in the course of his
evidence.

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MAJOR BLAKENEY: I have no wish to offend that rule, sir. My only wish is to attempt to get certain information from the witness to assist the Tribunal in knowing the facts and I am not getting it.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, he may complete his answer to the earlier question.

A (Continuing) You have to understand that in the past ten or more years I have never written any diary so I cannot remember these particular statements. What I can tell you is this: that after I had acceded to ITAGAKI's demands, I adopted an entirely new system. On the surface, of course, I had to adopt a sort of pretension so as to obtain the comfidence and trust of the Japanese. If not, I could never do anything as I wished. During that time and under those circumstances, do you think that I could very well tell the Japanese that I was then out to recover the lost territories? So I may say that I had embarked on a very, very adventurous career then. If I had succeeded I would be naturally considered as one of the most patriotic Chinese. If I had failed, naturally I will be considered as an absolute failure and my reputation was at stake.

THE PRESIDENT: All that suggests a negative

answer to your question. It is only a matter of construction.

MAJOR BLAKENEY: Then does the Tribunal suggest that I need not put to the witness the statements which he made at various times and places to other people?

THE PRESIDENT: I think my colleagues want you to put to him all the evidence that you propose to call. That necessarily involves time, place, circumstance and person -- persons.

O Do you know a man named W. G. H. Woodhead--H. G. W. Woodhead, I am sorry?

A Yes, I know him.

Q He was a friend of yours in the Tientsin days?

A Yes.

Q Do you remember having an interview with him in your palace in Hsinking soon after you became Regent of Manchukuo?

A Yes.

Q I put it to you that you said to him at that time substantially as follows: I quote:
"That I have accepted the position of Regent of Manchukuo for the two following reasons: First is the personal reason, to vindicate myself after the

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Republic has violated every term of the contract of abdication which I made with it. Second, the political reason, that the Manchu Dynasty abdicated in the hope of improving the lot of the people, but that after twenty years their condition has not improved. They have been oppressed and tyrannized and their welfare entirely disregarded by the authorities. It is my hope to remedy these conditions." Was that in substance what you stated to Mr. Woodhead?

A Well, my answer will be the same as I have already given to you. After I got into Manchuria I had to adopt a sort of hypocritical, pretensive attitude; otherwise I couldn't get the confidence from the Japanese. But as regards to the statement I made to Mr. Woodhead, I can tell you very well that I cannot remember them. Even I had said that, it should be regarded as a kind of counter-propaganda.

THE PRESIDENT: Are you going to call Woodhead?

MAJOR BLAKENEY: I think that Mr. Woodhead is dead, but this matter has been recorded in books.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, you are not going to confront him with Woodhead but with a book. It is just as well that we know that.

MAJOR BLAKENEY: We will, of course, call

Mr. Woodhead if he is alive and can be found. I am advised that he is dead, but I don't know. Mr. Keenan says that he is not dead and if he will furnish the address, we will gladly subpoena him.

MR. KEENAN: If the Court please, any representations I make to this Court, with great respect to able counsel for the defense, I will make directly. I have just been informed this split second of the existence of Mr. Woodhead. I never heard of him before; but I am advised by Judge Hsiang that Woodhead is presently an editor of a paper at Hongkong. That is the only representation that I can make.

THE PRESIDENT: Of course the attitude of the witness may make it unnecessary to call Woodhead. It is simply this: "If I said it, and I don't remember saying it, it was just propaganda."

Yes.

Q Then we are to understand, are we, that if you made such a statement to Mr. Woodhead, it was false?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, that is only a conclusion. It may or may not be open. He need not answer that. Have you finished with that book, Major?

MAJOR BLAKENEY: Sir?

THE PRESIDENT: Have you finished with that book yet? 2 MAJOR BLAKENEY: Yes, sir. 3 THE PRESIDENT: Well, put it in, tender it. 4 We want it in evidence; we want to see it. 5 MAJOR BLAKENEY: I personally searched the 6 7 libraries of Tokyo last night so far as I was able for the book and I have had an emissary searching 8 9 this morning and we have not yet found the book. 10 When it is found, it will be offered in evidence. 11 THE PRESIDENT: You appear to have a book 12 before you now. 13 MAJOR BLAKENEY: That is a different book, 14 sir. 15 THE PRESIDENT: I am afraid that we did not 16 know that. It might have made a difference in our 17 attitude. 18 MAJOR BLAKENEY: I was not reading from the 19 book, sir. I was reading from my own notes. 20 THE PRESIDENT: Well, until the book is 21 produced, of course, it will have no effect on us. 22 MAJOR BLAKENEY: Right. 23 Mr. Witness, when did you become Emperor 24 of Manchukuo? 25 Two years after I became the Regent.

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THE PRESIDENT: We will adjourn now until
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      half-past one.
                     (Whereupon, at 1200, a recess was
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           taken.)
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AFTERNOON SESSION

The Tribunal met, pursuant to recess, at 1340.

MARSHAL OF THE COURT: The International
Military Tribunal for the Far East is now resumed.
THE PRESIDENT: Major Blakeney.

MAJOR BLAKENEY: I should like to state, sir, in further regard to the question of letters and books that came up this morning the position in which I am, inasmuch as by the practice with which we are familiar the introduction of these documents during the cross-examination is optional rather than compulsory. We have not made the necessary preparation by way of translation, reproduction and service of the documents. Although I am now in possession of some of the documents referred to this morning, I, of course, have not translations prepared and checked by the Language Section and served. I have the translation. I did request the Language Section in the few minutes available after I received the documents to verify translation, but time did not suffice for that purpose. I, therefore, ask the direction of the Court about tendering and reading my translation of the documents.

MR. KEENAN: Mr. President, the prosecution

is pleased to waive any such formality that may inure to its rights, subject to an opportunity to check the translations later, with reference to any such letters that were referred to, and I assume that the book that was referred to of Mr. Woodhead, appeared in the English language.

that you might put the original letters in the hands of the witness and ask him whether he wrote them. Of course, if he denied writing them you couldn't use them at this stage. You would have to wait until you gave your evidence. If he did admit them we could go ahead with the processing. Of course, the general rule about translations would have no application here. Otherwise surprise would be defeated, as you understand. It may be that it would be defeated here if we insisted on the translations being prepared in advance. Then no question of waiver arises.

Well, have you the originals here, Major? MAJOR BLAKENEY: Yes, sir.

1	HENRY PU-YI, called as a witness on behalf
2	of the prosecution, resumed the stand and
3	testified as follows:
4	BY MAJOR BLAKENEY (Continued):
5	(A document was handed to the witness).
6	Q I ask you to look at the document which has
7	been placed before you and state whether that is a
8	letter written by you or under your direction, bear-
9	ing your seal as the Emperor of Hsuan Tung.
10	(Whereupon, the witness arose and
11	started to address the Court.)
12	THE WITNESS: Please, sir
13	THE PRESIDENT: Keep your seat.
14	THE WITNESS: Your Honor, this was a fake
15	one. Not only that
16	THE PRESIDENT: Just answer this question:
17	did you write that letter?
18	THE WITNESS: It was not written by me.
19	THE PRESIDENT: What is the answer? I
20	didn't get it. I was talking to my colleague.
21	THE MONITOR: It was not written by me.
22	THE WITNESS: They should be guilty of
23	counterfeiting this document.
24	BY MAJOR BLAKENEY:
25	Q Mr. Witness, you read the letter before

1	answering my question?
2	A Surely I have read them through and I am
3	sure it was a fake one.
4	Q Do you recognize the Imperial Seal of the
5	Emperor Hsuan Tung.
6	A No, it wasn't my one.
7	Q Do I understand you to say that the seal
8	on this document is not the seal of the Emperor?
9	A That isn't the one I used. This was not
10	written by me. I don't know.
11	MR. KEENAN: May we have this document
12	marked for identification so we will know what it is?
13	THE PRESIDENT: We think that is a wise pro-
14	caution. It should be tendered for identification.
15	MAJOR BLAKENEY: I now tender in evidence
16	I now ask that this document be marked for identifica-
17	tion.
18	CLERK OF THE COURT: It will be marked for
19	identification No. 278.
20	(Whereupon, the document above
21	referred to was marked defense exhibit No.278
22	for identification.)
23	THE PRESIDENT: Let me have a look at it.
24	(Whereupon, defense exhibit No. 278
25	was handed to the President.)

1	Q Do you recognize the handwriting in which
2	that document is written?
3	A It was not written by me. It was a counter-
4	feit one.
5	Q Do you recognize the handwriting in which
6	that document is written?
7	A I told you it was not written by me. It
8	was a counterfeit.
9	MAJOR BLAKENEY: I request the Tribunal to
10	direct that the question be answered.
11	MR. KEENAN: If the President please, I
12	suggest this is definitely going without the scope
13	of the examination and going into collateral matters
14	This witness has stated that he did not write it
15	and I think that is the only pertinent question be-
16	fore this Court in this cross-examination.
17	THE PRESIDENT: Witness, did you authorize
18	or direct any other person to write it?
19	THE WITNESS: No, I never did.
20	Q I ask you whether you know that document to
21	be in the handwriting of Luo Chen-yu, your adviser?
22	A No, not at all.
23	Q Do you recognize the handwriting on the
24	certificate on the lower left hand part of the
25	letter, and can you tell us whose it is?

1	(Whereupon, the document was
2	handed to the witness.)
3	A The three characters are Cheng Hsiao-hsu,
4	but I don't know who wrote it.
5	Q Are you familiar with Cheng's writing?
6	A You have to know that there are many people
7	who are trying to imitate Cheng's calligraphy.
8	Q Can you state of your own knowledge whether
9	that is or is not Cheng's handwriting?
10	A As I said, it was a counterfeit one. It was
11	not Cheng Hsiao-hsu's writing.
12	Q Do you know a Japanese named Toyama, TAKEO.
13	A Yes, he is a Japanese. I know that he is
14	a Japanese. He was in Tientsin.
15	Q What relation was he to your household in
16	Tientsin?
17	A No relation at all.
18	Q When you were made Emperor of Manchukuo did
19	you object to that change in your status.
20	A I am not quite clear about your question.
21	Q Were you made Emperor over your objection?
22	A As I have already testified, it was all
23	completely in the hands of the Japanese.
24	Q Were any threats made to induce you to
25	accept the position of Emperor instead of the

position of Regent?

A At that time General HISHIKARI said that Japan will help Manchuria to convert into monarchy and that Japan will be satisfied if Japan was converted into monarchy, and that Manchurian Emperor will be treated on the same status as the Japanese Emperor.

Q Did you, after being made Emperor, make repeated expressions to Japanese commanders-in-chief of the Kwantung Army and others of your gratitude for being restored to a throne?

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0 1	Q Did you not, during the Pacific War,
1 2	repeatedly express to Japanese officials your desire
3	to declare war on England and America?
& 4	A No.
N n 5	Q Did you not repeatedly state to them that you
1 6	hoped for a Japanese victory in the Pacific War?
7	A As I had repeatedly told you, after I arrived
8	at Manchuria I lost my hands and arms and also my mouth
9	was stopped, and whatever I said was done by the
10	Japanese. After I got into Manchuria I lost my per-
11	sonal freedom, my physical freedom. Had I resisted
12	against this oppression, I would never be here to tes-
13	tify today.
14	THE PRESIDENT: Have you only the one letter
15	which you claim he wrote, Major?
16	MAJOR BLAKENEY: It is the only one which has
17	as yet come into my possession, sir. Whether there
18	are others, I cannot say. I have been advised that
19	there are, but I can't state so of my own knowledge.
20	THE PRESIDENT: In your cross-examination
21	you said you had letters.
22	MAJOR BLAKENEY: I was so advised by co-
23	counsel. But I have as yet received only the one, sir.
24	MR. KEENAN: Mr. President, would it be
25	proper for the prosecution to ask the source of these
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documents, where they are coming from, so that we would know if there are more coming, where they are coming from, and if they wish to use them with this witness.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, we think that you should put any letters you have to him now; otherwise you will not get the opportunity once he goes out of the box. We are not pressing you to disclose the source of the letters for the time being. That will call for consideration.

MAJOR BLAKENEY: I shall be very glad to put in any and all documents to be used for impeaching purposes which I can possibly lay my hands on before the witness leaves the box.

Q Did you not even, Mr. Witness, go so far as, over Japanese objection, to insist on tearing the medals from your chest and sending them to Japan to be used as scrap metal for the munitions industry?

A No, I have never torn off the medals from my chest. But I can give you some other instances.

After the outbreak of Pacific War, the Japansse Army compelled the Manchurian people, Chinese as well as Manchurians, civilian officers, military, as well as myself to donate all platinum, non-ferrous metals, brass, steel or whatever other kinds of metals in our possession to the Japanese. But one thing I

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1	can assure you, that is, as far as I and my people
2	were concerned we were all objecting to this matter.
3	But then we could do nothing as we were under the
4	oppression of the Japanese Kwantung Army. At the same
5	time, if we were found to have still in our possession
6	some platinum and other metals we would be guilty of
7	very serious offense.
8	Q Then your answer is no, you did not give your
9	medals?
10	A I had never given away the medals I had. As
11	a kind of gesture I did receive some medals from the
12	Japanese Emperor.
13	Q Cheng Hsiao-hsu, who went with you from Port
14	Arthur, became Premier of Manchukuo, did he not?
15	A Yes.
16	Q Was he the man who had custody of your
17	imperial seal prior to the time you went to Manchukuo?
18	A No.
19	Q "ho had custody of it?
20	A The seals we had were all of smaller types,
21	not so big as the one you showed me just now.
22	Q Who had custody of these seals which you had?
23	A All the seals were in my possession. I don't

know where did you get this big seal.

Who was the man in your household or

1	establishment who was responsible for keeping your
2	seals and applying them to documents which you wrote or
3	had written for you as Emperor?
4	MR. KEENAN: I object unless counsel specifies
5	which Emperor he is talking about.
6	MAJOR BLAKENEY: The first time I put the
7	question I said Hsuan Tung, and I will be glad to say
8	it again.
9	A All these small seals were kept in my house.
0	Q Who was the man who applied those seals to
1	documents if and when documents were prepared for the
2	Imperial seal?
3	A When I was in Tientsin I had never appointed
4	any special person to take charge of my seals while I
5	then lived in Tientsin in the capacity as a private
.6	citizen.
7	Q While you were living in Tientsin were docu-
.8	ments ever prepared for you on the Imperial yellow
19	silk signed by the Imperial vermilion seal?
20	A In Tientsin for my correspondence I always
21	used ordinary correspondence papers.
22	Q You have spoken in your testimony previously
23	of threats made against you in Tientsin in 1931, the

bomb sent to you in a fruit basket and similar inci-

dents. These threats, of course, as nearly as you can

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tell, came from Chinese sources, did they not?

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A Then the situation was this: In the basket there were fruit and on the top of the fruit there was a name card bearing these characters, Chao Hsinpo from Fengtien. Later on I was informed that this was all

created by the Japanese militarists.

At that same time DOHIHARA was then in Tientsin. That was the time when Chinese Army were fighting the Japanese Army around Tientsin. DOHIHARA was then very active in his activities.

Q Let's get back to these throats for just a moment.

A Wait a moment. I want to finish my statement. And I was then reliably informed that for whatever accidents or insidents that then happened DOHIHARA was the man who was pulling the string behind. There was reason for the inference that that fruit basket incident was instigated by DOHIHARA.

Q Do you believe that the series of threats which had been made against your life ever since 1924 were instigated by the Japanese?

A I was referring particularly to that fruit basket case. As far as that case was concerned, I was reliably informed to that effect. Of course, what I heard can only be considered as hearsay only.

Q But it is true, is it not, that ever since
1924 your life has been continuously in danger and you
had been continuously subjected to threats on your life?

CHINESE INTERPRETER: The witness was asking how many years prior to his departure for Port Arthur, the time you are referring to?

MAJOR BLAKENEY: It would be seven years, according to his testimony.

A In that seven years I was living in Japanese Concession. As for as I recollect, there wasn't any threats made against me, made on me. Series of threats happened to me only in the year in which the Mukden Incident broke out.

Q As a matter of fact, you originally sought the safety of the Japanese Concession to escape from threats, did you not?

A I went to the Japanese Embassy at the recommendation or suggestion of the British friends, including Mr. Johnston, and British Ambassador -- British Minister; and from Japanese Embassy, from Japanese Legation, I went to the Japanese Concession in Tientsin when I got the permission, understanding, of the then President, General Tuan Chilui.

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Greenberg & Barton

Q And you went into the Japanese protection originally because of the threatening news that was then being spread all over Peking, did you not?

A As I said, I left Peiping only after the coup d'etat of General Feng Yu-hsiang.

Q I'm asking you whether you did not originally seek and obtain refuge, first in the Japanese Legation in Peking, later in the Japanese Concession in Tientsin, because your life, you believed, was in danger if you remained on Chinese soil; is that correct?

A Of course, everybody would feel rather shaky at the time when there was a coup d'etat in Peiping. But the then coup d'etat under General Feng Yu-hsiang was not representing the general opinion of the Chinese public. That time, Tientsin was under the garrison of General Li Ching Lin. As soon as I got into Tientsin, General Li Ching Lin immediately came to see me and comforted me.

Q Well, at any rate, you did feel, did you not, that the Japanese had protected you and kept your life secured from threats and harm?

A According to the then prevailing situation, many people sought refuge in the different legations.

Q Well, we'll leave that. Do you know who

stabbed you in Hsinking?

A I cannot recall a little bit of these things: In which year and which month just this happened.

MR. KEENAN: If the Court please, the prosecution objects to questions being put in that form
which is reminiscent of an ordinary question sometimes encountered, "Have you stopped beating your
wife yet?" The witness says "yes" or "no" and is not
able to answer the question itself. I think he first
ought to be asked if he does know of any attempt
being made to stab him.

THE PRESIDENT: Can you put your question in a less objectionable form, Major?

MAJOR BLAKENEY: I will be glad to.

- Q Were you ever stabbed in Hsinking?
- A No. Can you give me the story?
- Q Do you know what action the Chinese Government took concerning you after your removal from Tientsin to Manchuria?

MR. KEENAN: The prosecution objects to this question as being without the scope of the cross-examination and not being relevant to any issue in this case. We are interested in what the Japanese did to him. That is the issue in this lawsuit.

MAJOR BLAKENEY: I am coming to the question

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of the witness' present status. 1 THE PRESIDENT: It is rather a roundabout 2 way. Major. Can you come more directly? 3 Which stabbing case are you referring to? 4 Can you give me the story? 5 Do you know that the Chinese Government 6 declared you to be a traitor in November, 1931? I have not finished my statement yet. I 8 don't remember I have come across this news in the 9 newspapers. 10 Then you do not know that to be a fact, 11 is that your answer? 12 A I cannot definitely say "yes" or "no" in 13 14 this case. I cannot remember very correctly. At that time, we were under the supervision of the 15 Japanese Kwantung Army. I didn't even have enough 16 17 time to save myself. I couldn't pay too much atten-18 tion to these outside matters. 19 MAJOR BLAKENEY: If the Tribunal please, I submit that any witness can always say "I do" or "I 20 do not know that fact." 21 22' MR. KEENAN: If the Court please, I understood the question as being addressed to his present 23

status. I may have misunderstood counsel, but I

thought that's what he answered the President of

the Court. If it is any other, I want to object to it as being without the scope of the cross-examination. He testified nothing as to this in his direct examination.

THE PRESIDENT: If he was declared a traitor by the Chinese in 1931, and that declaration stands, it may affect his present status. Now, on the question raised by Major Blakeney, I do not see how this Tribunal can compel him to reshape his answers. You have got to take them as they are given, and you can comment on the form of them later.

We will recess for fifteen minutes.

(Whereupon, at 1445, a recess was taken until 1500, after which the proceedings were resumed as follows:

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MARSHAL OF THE COURT: The International Military Tribunal for the Far East is now resumed.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Chief Prosecutor.

MR. KEENAN: Mr. President, the prosecution asks that with reference to Exhibit 278, that since a translation has been made but not been verified, as we understand, by the proponent of this document, we would ask the Court to direct that a copy of that translation be given to the prosecution or, in the alternative, that this exhibit 278 be turned over to some proper officer of the Court for copies -- for a translation to be made before the day is over, so that we will be able to refer to it in proper redirect examination.

THE PRESIDENT: It is a very short document.

It will be in the possession of the Secretary General, and may be inspected in his hands and a translation made.

Major Blakeney.

BY MAJOR BLAKENEY (Continued):

Q How did you travel from Tientsin to Port Arthur when you went there in 1931?

A Well, I went under the compulsion of the Japanese General, KASHII.

Q How did you travel?

At that time General KASHII sent over one Japanese man named YOSHIDA, Chutaro -- a Japanese 3 interpreter, YOSHIDA, Chutaro, who took me up into an 4 automobile, and we started off for the wharf at Tieptsin. From Tientsin we first reached Yinkow, and from Yinkow we got to Takukow, and from Takukow we went to Port Arthur by boat. Ever since we started from Tientsin up to Takukow we -- the boat -- there were Japanese soldiers in the boat. Can you give us the names of the other 10 Japanese who accompanied you to Port Arthur? 11 12 There were about three or four Japanese going along with us, whose names I cannot remember now. 13 14 Was YOSHIDA, Chutaro the only Japanese who 15 came to fetch you from your home to take you to the 16 wharf? 17 No, there were in addition to YOSHIDA, 18 Chutaro some other Japanese military men. 19 Do you know the names of any of them? 20 At that time they only came to fetch me. 21 I had no chance to ask the name of each and every 22 one of them. 23 Did they compel you by force to accompany 0 24 them? 25 At that time there was still fighting carried

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on in Tientsin, and conditions in Tientsin was chaotic. Some bullets even fell into the yard of my house, and there frequently occurred threats in Tientsin to me. On the pretext of all this they helped me remove to some other -- what they called safety place.

Q Did you know that you were going to be taken to Port Arthur?

A Yes. That was what was told me by the Japanese military.

Q Were you willing to go to Port Arthur?

A At that time I thought that there was no necessity for me to leave for Port Arthur, so I didn't want to go. But after some persistent persuasion on the part of the Japanese I went, thinking that there wasn't much seriousness, even if I do go.

Q Then the Japanese did not compel you to go; they persuaded you to go; is that correct?

A At that time -- at first I was persuaded to go, but later on, as I refused to go, they insisted on asking me to go, and that insistence amounted to compulsion. And so I went against my own will. Also, at that time, although I was living in the Japanese Concession then, since there was fighting going on, the Japanese had almost declared that part of the

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asked by this counsel.

city under martial law; so I had to leave. Q Have you not repeatedly in the past, in 3 public interviews and statements, asserted that you 4 |went to Port Arthur voluntarily? A No. 5 Recalling your attention to the interview which 7 you had with Mr. Woodhead in your palace in Hsinking s in 1932, did you or did you not at that time say to 9 him in substance as follows: "The story of my being 10 kidnapped from Tientsin and taken to Port Arthur is 11 ridiculous. No such thing occurred."? Did you or 12 did you not make substantially -- (to Mr. Keenan) 13 Just wait -- did you or did you not make substantially 14 that statement to Mr. Woodhead? MR. KEENAN: If the Court please, the 15 16 prosecution objects to that as being already answered 17 and the same question in substance being repeated. He has been asked the question; as I understand it, he replied that he did not. THE PRESIDENT: I do not recollect it, Mr. 20 Chief Prosecutor. MR. KEENAN: It may be a difference in the 22 headphones. I understood him to say that.

MAJOR BLAKENEY: The question has not been

THE PRESIDENT: The objection is overruled.

This question has not been asked before, but you understand, Major, that you are undertaking to produce that witness Woodhead -- or is that his name?

MAJOR BLAKENEY: Yes, sir.

THE PRESIDENT: -- Woodhead, if he is available.

MAJOR BLAKENEY: I am undertaking to produce him if he is available, and, if not, I am undertaking to produce his book containing these statements.

THE PRESIDENT: It may not be sufficient to confront him with the book. We know nothing about the author, and the book cannot be cross-examined. For the time being we are satisfied with your undertaking to call Woodhead if he is available.

MAJOR BLAKENEY: (Addressing the Chinese Monitor) Will you ask the witness to answer the question, please.

A At the time when I interviewed Mr. Woodhead,
I was already falling into the mouth of the tiger, and
then I had no freedom of speech whatsoever. Whatever
statement I made was made by ITAGAKI. Of course, when
I made that statement I felt very bad deep in my heart;
but on the other hand, on the second thought, I thought
that it might be a kind of counter-propaganda by which

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I may gain the confidence of the Japanese. At the time I gave the interview, the interpreter was the Japanese, and there were some other Japanese present. The interpreter was a Chinese; of course, I cannot trust that Chinese very much. After the first interview, I was trying to have an interview, an exclusive interview, with Mr. Woodhead, but I was refused; I had no chance to do that. You can well imagine the situation which I was in during that time. I couldn't

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Q Now am I to understand that, for motives of your own, you did make to Mr. Woodhead substantially the statement that I have put to you?

even see a very good friend whom I met in Tientsin.

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	A	Yes	. There	was	asl	ked		I	was	asked	to
say	that	by	ITAGAKI.	I	had	no	ot	nei	way	<i>y</i> . •	

- Q You have referred in your testimony to the visit to Manchukuo of Lord Lytton's Commission, and you have stated that you granted an interview to Lord Lytton. Were other members of the Commission present at that interview?
 - A Many representatives were present then.
 - Q Were any Japanese present at that time?
 - A Naturally, of course, many of them.
- Q Do you know approximately the date of that interview?
 - A I can't even remember the approximate date.
 - Q Would you say what year it was?
 - A I can't recall that.
 - Q What did you discuss with Lord Lytton?
- A For any interview I granted to foreigners it was ITAGAKI who directly or indirectly through other Japanese told me what to say at the interview. It was not only when I granted interview to Lord Lytton; to all other interviews the situation was the same.
- Q What did you discuss with Lord Lytton?
- A I cannot remember very well the contents of that interview. At that time I, myself, as well as

other Manchukuo officials were tied in hands and mouths stuffed. We could not say whatever we want to.

Q At any rate, you did not tell Lord Lytton, did you, the things which you have told this Tribunal as the truth about the establishment of Manchukuo?

A What I told Lord Lytton then was the statement related to me by ITAGAKI. At that time there were Japanese who were surrounding me.

Q Then you did or you did not tell to Lord Lytton any of the facts which you have related to this Tribunal as being the truth about the establishment of Manchukuo?

A What I told Lord Lytton was the statement prepared by ITAGAKI. I couldn't remember what I told him then since with the lapse of these ten or more years. You have to know that with the suffering that I had experienced in the past ten or more years my memory is not so retentive now as I used to have.

Q Did you know why Lord Lytton and his Commission were in Manchukuo?

A Of course they were there then representing the different countries to investigate into the actual conditions and actual doings on the part of the

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Japanese.

You knew that if you told the truth to Lord Lytton, it would be beneficial to your people?

I was still suffering from the aftermath effect of the threat administered to me -- made to me by the Japanese at Port Arthur and also due to the fact that I was still rather inexperienced and young then. I regret too that I didn't tell Lord Lytton and his Commission the whole truth then, and not only I didn't tell him the whole truth, the Manchurian people didn't tell him the whole truth. If we had told Lord Lytton and his Commission the truth then, we would have been killed long ago. I can say for sure that if we had told the truth to Lord Lytton and his Commission, I, myself, as well as other Manchukuo government officials would be given very drastic action by the Japanese.

Your first concern again, then, was to save your own life, was it?

MR. KEENAN: The prosecution, Mr. President, objects to that question. The heroics or non-heroics on the part of this witness are not the subject matter of inquiry in this trial. He has stated abundantly clear the reasons why he kept silent and it seems to 25 me that -- when and if the time arrives for him to

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account for his own action before a competent tribunal to try that fact, then we will know whether the ordinary defense of duress that pervades all over the civilized land is or is not recognized as a defense, if that is an issue. I submit that

is not an issue in this present trial.

THE PRESIDENT: The objection is sustained.

Q Where have you been since the end of the war?

Ever since the surrender of the Japanese. the Japanese people in Manchuria by employing some unbelievable methods took me to Tung Hua Province. This Tung Hua Province, I think, is what in the former days consider as the Province of Fungtien. They took not only me but my family too. There were then with me the Prime Minister, Chang Ching-Hui; and the Director of the Consular Bureau, Tsang Shih-Yi; and also Minister of Imperial Household, Hsih Chia. At that time this subordinates of mine went to pay a call to the Japanese commanding general named YAMADA. They then made a demand to this General YAMADA that I, myself, and the other government officials should not be asked to leave Hsingking. A very long debate was then ensued and finally the Japanese still didn't give their permission to our request. And the Japanese General YOSHIOKA also insisted on asking me to leave

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although I had talked to him that I should stay behind. At that time he gave me one day's notice -time -- then he gave me one day's time to move out of Hsinking but through the repeated negotiations with General YOSHIOKA I was allowed three days' time to get out. So, consequently, I, myself, together with my family was sent to the place called Ta-Li-Tzu-kou. The government officials were then made to stay at Tunghua. I, myself, lived in Ta-Li-Tzu-kou. Surrounding the houses in which we lived were Japanese gendarmerie and other Japanese soldiers. And then General YOSHIOKA together with other Japanese ministers came to see me. And then they showed me a piece of paper and explained to me that this is the paper by which I will announce that I will voluntarily announce voluntarily that I will voluntarily give up the Throne. After this interview all my subordinates left me and only I together with my family was left behind. then threatened me with force to move myself together with my family up to Japan. The meaning of this movement was that they want -- was that since the Japanese know that the liberation of Manchuria is starting. they want to kill all of us in order to silence us. General YOSHIOKA also told me that I must go, and that if anything happened to me in Japan, the Japanese

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.Government would not be responsible.

I was first travelling in a small airplane and in the Province of Mukden the Japanese
asked me to change to a big airplane; and at the
time when we were changing the plane, General
YOSHIOKA was also with us who has been with me in
the past ten or more years. Also with me were some
Japanese gendarmerie and a Japanese LieutenantGeneral HASHIMOTO. Before we took off, a Soviet
plane arrived. Then I was asked to stay behind in
Soviet Russia.

THE PRESIDENT: We will adjourn now until half-past nine tomorrow morning.

(Whereupon, at 1600, an adjournment was taken until Thursday, 22 August, 1946, at 0930.)